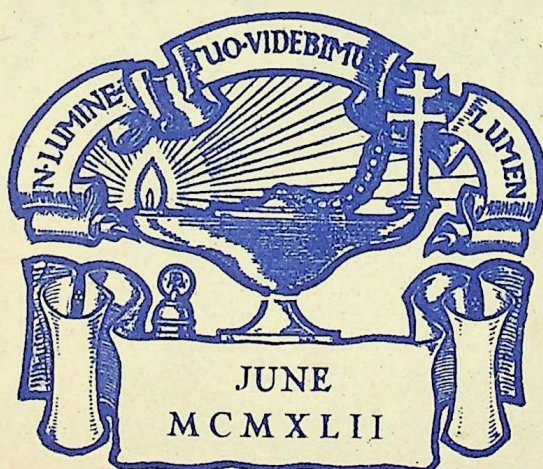


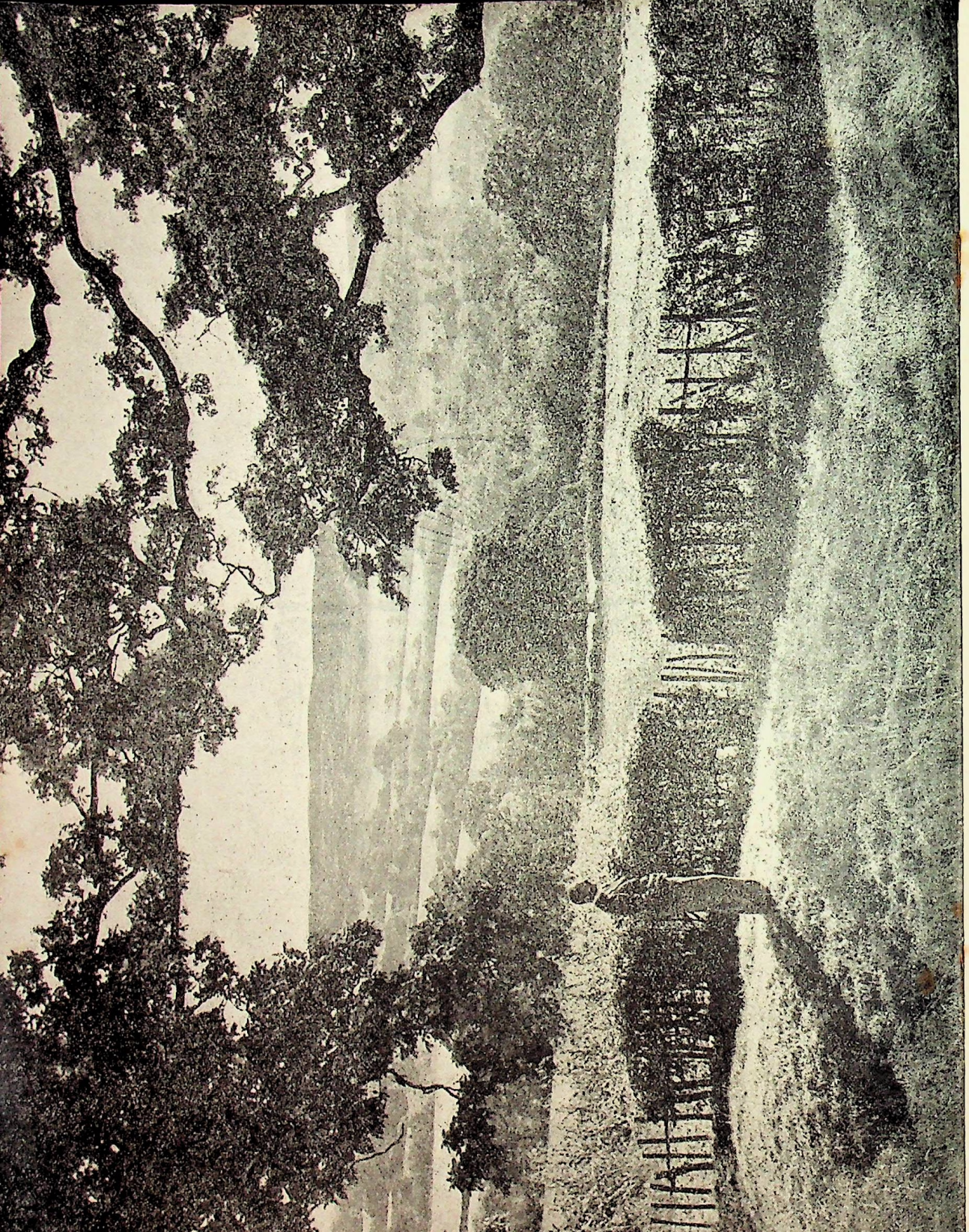
TOC H JOURNAL



PUBLISHED BY TOC H FROM ITS HEADQUARTERS, AT
FORTY-SEVEN, FRANCIS STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.1

THREEPENCE

TOC H
JOURNAL
JUNE
MCMXLII



TOC H JOURNAL

VOL. XX

JUNE, 1942

No. 6

AROUND THE MAP

Our Far Eastern members

Like so many in this country, we have long waited anxiously for news of our members and friends in Shanghai, Hong Kong, Malaya and Burma. Some names are beginning to come through. Last month we published two cables from Cpl. S. Haws Jones, Secretary of the Group in the R.A.F. at Seletar, Singapore, announcing the safe arrival of their members in India. These have now been followed by an air-mail letter from him to Mrs. Ferguson (Services Office), dated March 30, from Karachi:

"One of these days I will tell you all that happened at Singapore and the tragedy, in so far as we in Toc H were concerned. I shall always belong to Seletar Group—it will never die. My cables from here and Ceylon will have informed you of the safety of the Group. All Seletar and Kallang left for Java. To the best of my knowledge most of us evacuated Java, except Padre Giles—he insisted on remaining in Batavia. That is the last I heard of him; I hope he managed to get away. The Padres here have so far heard nothing.

"We arrived here (Karachi) on March 19. Several of the members have been posted to permanent stations in India. I have asked them all to write to you. Last Wednesday six from Seletar and Kallang went to the meeting of Karachi Branch. We enjoyed it too. I have trapped a dozen blokes to visit the Military Hospital here. Seletar Group is mobile once more. I still have the Rushlight... JONAH, Seletar Toc H."

An air-mail letter, also to 'Fergie,' dated March 13, brings further details from Flying-Officer R. G. Simmons, of Alor Star Group, Malaya, now at Karachi. He has collected as much information about members and probationers as he can and promises more when available. Here are the names he sends us:

Members who have passed through Colombo from Malaya: (1) *Alor Star Group:* AC. E. BOON, Sergt. G. T. ROLLS, F/O. R. G. SIMMONS, AC. H. N. L. WALKER, LAC. E. F. WHILEY; (2) *Kallang Group:* LAC. J. CLIFFORD, LAC. T. C. P. NORTH, Cpl. H. G. WILLSHAW, Cpl. H. J. WIN-

FIELD; (3) *Seletar Group:* S/Ldr. B. G. BARTLEY (Chaplain), AC. R. J. CAVE, Cpl. D. H. CLARKE, Cpl. S. HAWS JONES (Secretary), Sergt. F. H. LAMBOURNE, Cpl. O'BRIEN, S/Ldr. D. M. ROWLANDS (Chaplain), Cpl. STANNARD, F/O. D. V. H. THOMAS, Sergt. M. U. WILLIAMS.

Other members missing or evacuated:—

A. J. BLAKE (Inspector of Police), last seen in Singapore but may have got out.

Miss BULLEN (Talbot House Club, Singapore), refused to leave.

Sergt. L. DAVIES, R.A.F., leg broken in boat explosion, last seen in Hospital in Singapore.

Rev. A. S. GILES, R.A.F. Padre, last seen in Batavia by F/O. Simmons on February 25, then had no intention of leaving.

Mrs. E. E. GOULD (Malacca House), sent to Australia.

H. A. S. HELPS (Malayan Volunteer Forces), last seen in Singapore.

Sergt. T. HODGSON, R.A.S.C. (Singapore), last seen in Singapore.

Cpl. R. G. KNIGHT, R.A.F. (Probationer, Seletar), last seen in Batavia.

Lieut. H. PLUMMER, R.N.V.R. (Singapore), believed to be in Ceylon.

A. C. C. POULTON (Singapore), last seen by F/O. Simmons on February 18 in Batavia.

H. J. SYMONS (civilian member), last seen by Major Harvey, R.A.M.C., in Batavia.

F. B. TAYLOR (Singapore, Malayan Volunteer Forces), last seen in Singapore.

G. VINCENT (Singapore, Malayan Defence Forces), last seen in Singapore.

News from other sources:—

Rev. G. T. CHAMBERS (formerly Padre, Mark V, Southampton), missing at Singapore.

Commander F. W. CROWTHER, R.N.R., posted missing from operations round Hong Kong on 25.12.41.

Pte. CLIFFORD HOLLAND, R.A.M.C. (Treasurer of Far Cotton Branch), missing in the Far East.

The Job goes on

In the midst of news from so many battlefields let us not forget the war which goes on steadily and quietly on the leper 'front.' Here is a glimpse in a letter to Tubby from Makete Leper Colony at Tukuyu in Tanganyika Territory. The writer is Bill Lambert, one of the Toc H Leprosy volunteers:

"This is a very primitive part of Africa... We have nearly nine hundred patients of

whom 175 are badly crippled. These were given hoes and they have done a splendid bit of work. You would be amazed to see what they have done. I have introduced many new crops to the Colony which have been of use to the people, and their poor feet have been shod with sandals made from tyres I have scrounged. This saves pounds in dressings as the feet no longer get burnt, cut, or bruised. God willing, I shall have rice, cassava, and buckwheat to distribute to the old folk. Over four hundred bore-hole latrines have been dug and neat little houses erected over them. This will help to stamp out worm diseases. The clinics are popular and we are having success with the early cases. . . ."

Well done!

'Commando' portrait? No, just Alan Cowling, carrying the Toc H Lamp of Maintenance on his cap-badge in the Middle East.



On the back of the photograph he writes:

"This will show you that one at least of your staff is fit and well and v. happy."

This message, unfortunately, is somewhat modified in an airgraph he wrote on April 10, in which he says:

"On the way from Iraq (where he had been prospecting for a new Toc H Club) I was involved in an air crash, found myself in hospital for ten days and am now back in Cairo resting. Nothing

serious will result which a month of massage and heat treatment cannot mend, so I'm lucky. But I'm furious at the waste of time which will result before I can travel again."

In a later airgraph he announces not only that he has been discharged from hospital but that he has received a mention in dispatches—he does not know why (we do), but he is glad that the work of Toc H has been thus recognised. Our warmest congratulations to Alan, both on his escape from more serious consequences in his accident and on the honour he has so well deserved.

In Iraq and Iran

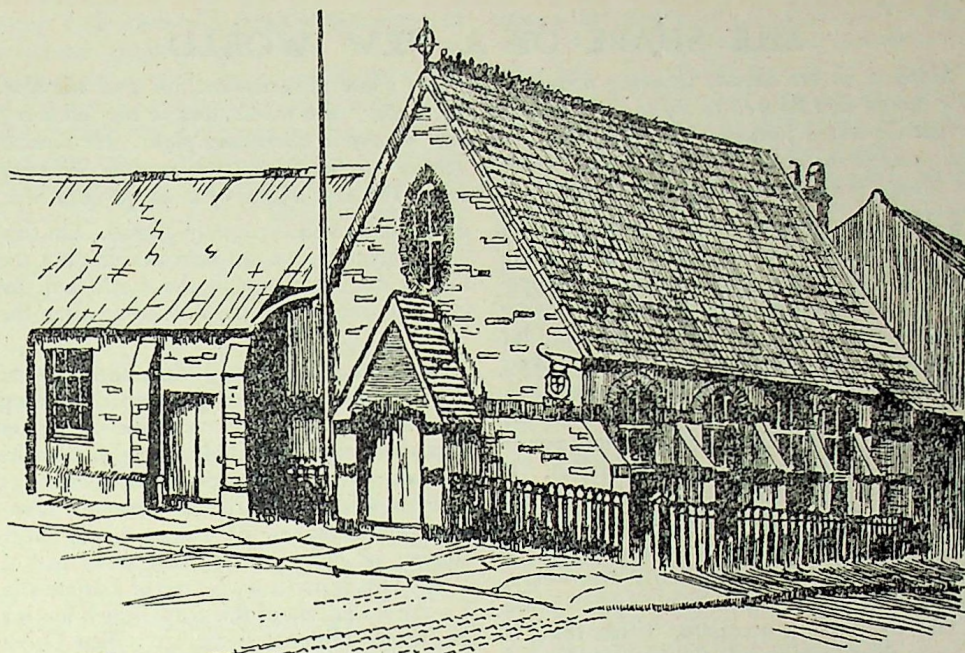
An air-mail letter, written by Alan on March 20 (and bearing an Indian postage stamp) has since reached H.Q. He says:

"I don't know whether you have visited this part of the world, but if you haven't you've been luckier than those of H.M. subjects who are here now. As one lad put it, 'In between camps there's miles and miles of damn all'—and he's got something there! This is being written up in the North, near the Turkish border, on the edge of the mountains which alone give any respite from sand, sand and then more sand! . . . I'm sitting in a tent, one amongst many, of a Padre from India who is dead keen on Toc H. Last night we had the weekly Toc H meeting of some 30 men and officers in the tent labelled 'Parish Church.' A lad from Glasgow is Secretary, and what a grand, cheery evening it was! I've borrowed the log-book and shall send you extracts which will gladden your heart, as they did mine, proving that in spite of local conditions (or because of them) the old firm will spring to life wherever one man can be found to take a little initiative. If I've done nothing else during this tour, it was worth while simply to visit the Toc H circles which have sprung up and to tell them what is happening in other parts of the Middle East. . . . Down South conditions are even more difficult, for even now the heat is great. . . . Everywhere I've found Toc H—that's been an amazing experience—and particularly was I glad to meet Padre L. A. Reid at Abadan. . . . He's A1 and doing a job tremendous." (Padre Reid, who met Toc H in Chile, was nominated by Tubby and appointed in 1930 by the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company as their first chaplain on the Persian Gulf. He has served there ever since.)

The Club at Baghdad, as the result of his visit to Iraq, will open shortly, and Norman Currie (of Mark I, Buenos Aires) is leaving the Jerusalem Club to take charge of it.

The Home Fires

Some readers, we believe, feel that a disproportionate amount of space in this much-



TOC. H.
PEARTREE ST. DERBY.

AMEK 1941

reduced JOURNAL is given nowadays to Toc H in the Services and to doings overseas. The fact that the great mass of our younger members are on active service and that most of the happenings "new and strange" in Toc H are overseas, must never make us forget how steadily the Home units are carrying on in hundreds of places. Often it is a handful of elderly men, doing a harder day's work than in peace-time and giving leisure hours and sleepless nights to Civil Defence or the Home Guard, who maintain, so far as they can, the unit's peace-time jobs and add to them many new ones; these men "keep the home-fires burning till the boys come home." When that day comes Service members returning—and bringing many new recruits with them—will be grateful for this faithfulness.

The real gallantry behind this steady upholding of Toc H at home is not always 'news' in the journalistic sense. But here are two items which reach us in two drawings. The first we reproduce—a rather unusual Services Club in Derby which has run with great

success ever since it opened in August, 1940, thanks to the team-work of Toc H and L.W.H. members. The sketch was made by a soldier who visited it. The second drawing is a map of England scored with rays proceeding from Dunfermline, over the Border. They run to the places from which members have in war-time visited Dunfermline Services Club, and the map is headed *The Paths of War can be the Highways of Fellowship*. The rays reach Workington, Royston, Retford, Holt, Birmingham, Lutterworth, Ipswich, Newport (Mon.), Bristol, Weston-super-Mare, Devonport, Plymouth, Bournemouth, Lymington, Carisbrooke, Portsmouth, Eastbourne, Dover, Chatham, London (members from six units), Farnborough and Basingstoke, and go out to sea towards the Channel Islands and New South Wales. The North Sea is filled with the names of nineteen of His Majesty's ships from which members have visited Dunfermline. The whole is a graphic reminder of what family life in Toc H means in war-time.

THE SHAPE OF A NEW WORLD

Many of us are already thinking about this or that phase of reconstruction after the war. We should also do well to try to see a new 'World Order' as a whole, and in the following article GEOFFREY JOHNSON briefly sketches the outline of certain alternative plans. He himself has just left the staff of Toc H after eight years' service—from 1934 to 1940 as Area Secretary in West Yorkshire and then with Toc H in Iceland. The best wishes of us all go with him.

THESE are times for action rather than for words. We are engaged in a tremendous physical struggle and our main preoccupation must be in the mustering and employing of all available forces to win the war. Our 'war aims' are obviously as simple in their concept as they are difficult in their execution. They are no more or less than the complete destruction of the political and military power built up in Germany, Italy and Japan. It should be borne in mind, however, that these 'war-aims' are in themselves purely negative and that, as time goes on and the peoples of the world become increasingly war-weary, some more explicit definition of our 'peace aims' will become necessary. If one thing is clearer than another it is that the problem of constructing a lasting peace is infinitely more complex than that of organising for war. Peace in itself is not the objective; peace is a by-product. The final aim is establishment of order in the world which is sufficiently strong to withstand any combined assaults or conspiracies and yet sufficiently elastic to allow for necessary changes and evolution.

The real Issue

The real issue at stake to-day is whether the Anglo-American-Western-European leadership of the world shall be strengthened, and with it all its ideas of democratic development and international law, or whether the leadership should pass to the rival faction with its conception of a world controlled by new Imperialisms.

We need not consider the situation which would arise were the Axis to win, as in that eventuality we should have little say in the planning of the future. Despite the many setbacks which the United Nations have suffered, due chiefly to the initial advantages which an aggressor possesses, there are sound grounds for believing that the cause of the

democracies will eventually prevail. On that basis, therefore, we can start to think out the sort of organisation that the world will require to meet conditions existing after the war.

It is generally agreed that the unit of government, which has gone on expanding for many centuries, will become even greater after the war. The modern world, with its network of rapid communications and its complex trade structure and close-knit interdependence, makes the existence of a large number of independent small states out of date. This is particularly true of Europe and it is the realisation of this truth which has led the shrewd Hitler to formulate a New Order for a unified Europe, and at the same time has led the Allied Governments, at present in London, to announce plans for the closer union of some of their countries after the war.

"Federal Union"

A good many schemes for world plans of one sort and another have been produced during recent years. Perhaps the one which has become most widely known is that outlined by the American, Clarence Streit, in his book *Union Now*. Streit's suggestion is that there should be an immediate federation of the United States and the self-governing portions of the British Empire as the basis of a federation which could gradually be extended until it became a complete world democratic government. His main argument, which he expounds very convincingly, is that leagues of government can never be permanent or satisfactory and that an international government to be on a lasting basis must spring directly from the people. He then proceeds to outline a Constitution for the Federation, using the constitution of the United States as a model. The more one thinks about such a plan the less practicable does it appear. Apart from

minor difficulties such as the non-existence of a natural geographical centre for such a government, there is the major objection that as the world parliament became more inclusive it would tend to become too large to function properly. To obtain anything like true representation of the people the constituencies could not be greater than one representative per million persons, which is the size suggested by Streit. Now as the aim of the Federation is to become all-embracing the membership of the Lower House would be somewhere in the region of 2,000, as there are approximately one thousand nine hundred and ninety-seven million persons in the world. When we consider the divisions of race, colour, language, traditions and outlook it seems improbable that such an institution would ever be workable or permanent.

There are two main alternatives to an all-embracing federation. First, the possibility of a resurrected League of Nations, and, secondly, the gradual establishment of a series of federations or nation-groups instead of a world federation.

A new League of Nations

To deal briefly with the first alternative, we can see that in the light of experience the trouble with the League of Nations was that people expected executive action from a body which only possessed advisory powers. On the supreme issue, *i.e.* that of enforcing its verdicts, it had no power beyond that which the individual member states were prepared to bestow on it. Furthermore, as no state could know to what extent the other members would implement their obligations when it came to the point, the system bred mutual distrust and became one of insecurity rather than security. It seems doubtful whether it will be wise to attempt to resurrect the League of Nations as the supreme international body. A great deal can be learned from its experience and if the League has failed as an international government, as an international civil service its achievements will be permanent.

But the League failed because the member states (and the non-members) refused to relinquish their national sovereignty and to pool

their armed forces. It is the reason for this refusal that the key to the future international order lies. The reason was partly a natural reluctance to limit their freedom of action, but it was also the fact that it involved the same states in unlimited commitments. As an example: the failure of the United States to join the League, which was the underlying cause of its undoing, was due primarily to the fact that under the League Covenant the U.S.A. was liable to become involved in disputes and wars in parts of the world in which the peoples of the U.S.A. were not interested, and that was a state of affairs that the Legislature was not prepared to accept.

"Group Federations"

It is because this same objection will probably be raised again after this conflict when the peoples of the world are war-weary that it is essential to consider a third form of international order, *i.e.* the setting up of Group Federations. It would seem that in this third plan the best hopes of the future lie. The peoples of the world are at such varying stages of development that an all-embracing form of government is impracticable; but there are large areas or groups of nations which have similar interests and characteristics and which could become large units of government. It may be that on the basis of these natural groupings future international government will be constructed.

To achieve permanent results social structure must be built on basic facts: paper constitutions, however perfect they may appear, have a way of remaining paper if they do not fit the requirements of the people. The basic facts which control human affairs are geography and race. These great controlling factors must be the basis if firm foundations are to be laid. When we gaze at a map of the world and consider the races which inhabit it we can see that it is divided quite naturally into certain clearly defined areas, each of which possesses some integral unity, either geographical, racial, political or religious. There are in fact seven such main areas. They are as follows:—

- (1) The Americas.
- (2) Africa.

- (3) Europe (excluding Russia).
- (4) The U.S.S.R.
- (5) The Middle East.
- (6) India and Burma.
- (7) The Far East and Australasia.

In one of these vast areas—the U.S.S.R.—a great federation already exists. Another—India—is unified at present under the Imperial flag of Britain, but, we hope, will eventually find unity, created by Indians themselves, in the form of federation of her states. The American states are loosely knit together by the Pan-American Congress, and in this body and the American Defence Board it is possible to discern the makings of a continental administration. In Africa, Rhodes had dreams, and Smuts has dreams, of an All-African Council which would one day lift Africa out of the realm of European competition and form a continental union to which South Africa has pointed the way.

Of Europe, a famous historian once said, "her future is Caesarism or Federalism," and it is certain that the existence of twenty to thirty independent states in the smallest continent is an anachronism and unworkable in the modern world. 'Caesarism' in the form of Hitler's New Order triumphs at present, but it will not last and some form of federation of all European states (excluding Russia, which with Asiatic Russia is too vast to be included) will be necessary. The Middle East—Turkey, Syria, Palestine, Iraq, Arabia and Iran, the countries of Islam—have a religious unity which should help them towards the eventual establishment of their political unity. The Far East, up to the present, knows no unity, political or otherwise, and it will be many years before one evolves. Yet the present conflict shows how those vast areas are inter-related and must eventually, after many transformations—including an alteration in the relationships between Europeans and Asiatics, find unity and security for its many millions.

If the future organisation of security is to be on a regional basis what will be the function of the British Commonwealth which spans the world and exists in every region except

the U.S.S.R.? The correct answer would surely be that the British Empire will continue to be what it has in fact been for many years—a series of states bound together by strong ties of race, tradition and sentiment which will serve as a chain linking together the great systems and carrying on the British tradition of leadership in the art of self-government in each of the confederations in which it exists.

These ideas may seem Utopian, but in actual fact they are far less abstract and idealistic than many of the schemes for universal government which are produced. It is because the races on this earth are so diverse and at such varying stages of development that it is quite impossible to produce a political system which would reflect the needs and command the loyalty of all. Yet, as we know, the unit of government has grown steadily larger. The city state was superseded by dukedoms and petty kingdoms; these, in turn, were absorbed into modern states, and to-day the existing nations are forced to seek security in still wider associations. Great new unions will almost certainly be formed at the end of the present war. They will not in themselves be final or complete and their construction will take many years and will vary according to circumstances. The problems of the Americas will not be those of Africa, and the troubles of Europe are different from those of India.

The relationship between one great group and another is not a matter which we can discuss here and it is sufficient to point out that those relationships involving, as they would, only six or seven non-competitive groups would be a great deal easier to adjust than conflicting interests of the sixty or seventy states existing before the war.

This subject is so vast and it is so difficult to consider it objectively at the present time that many of us are inclined to leave it alone altogether. That attitude is a mistake because a transformed world is bound to emerge from the ruins of the old one and every one of us must inevitably play his small part in designing the pattern of the new world which is to be.

G. S. J.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CENTRAL COUNCIL

THE twenty-first meeting of the Central Council, the governing body of Toc H, met on the afternoon of April 18 in new surroundings. For many years its members have assembled in All Hallows for prayers before crossing Tower Hill for their meeting at 42, Trinity Square. Enemy action has forcibly broken this tradition, and this year members said their prayers, led by the Dean of Westminster, in St. Faith's Chapel, the oldest corner of Westminster Abbey. Then they walked through the Cloisters to the ancient Dining Hall of Westminster School and sat at tables made of Spanish Armada timber (modern, as things go in that room) for their meeting. For the tea interval they adjourned to the new Toc H London Centre, which occupies a floor of the Headmaster of Westminster's house in Dean's Yard. For this opportunity of meeting on such historic ground the Council was grateful and sent its thanks to the authorities of the Abbey and the School.

Attendance and Absence

HARRY WILLINK, Chairman of the Central Executive, took the chair. 64 Councillors—an excellent attendance for war-time—were present, besides a number of members of the staff and others, who were given leave, as usual, to speak, but not to vote. Apologies for absence were received from General Sir REGINALD MAY (a former Chairman of Toc H), MONTAGUE ELLIS (an original Trustee under the Royal Charter), Major R. O. JOURDAIN (a Vice-President, former Secretary of the South-Western Area, now seriously ill) and from WM. A. HURST (Joint Hon. Treasurer). A letter of greeting from REX CALKIN (General Secretary) from his prison camp in Germany, was read: it was printed in last month's JOURNAL (p. 79). There was also a letter from Lord CLARENDON (a President, now Chairman of the Revenue Committee) and a cable from TUBBY from New York.

A Tribute to 'Bobs' Ford

HERBERT LEGGATE (Administrative Padre) paid a warm tribute to F. E. ('Bobs') FORD,

who resigned the office of Joint Administrative Padre earlier in the year to become Vicar of St. John Newland, Hull. Herbert said:

"Bobs Ford has served Toc H for fifteen years, and in almost every part of the world. He has done some things for Toc H that probably no one else could have done, done them efficiently and always tidily. He did a job of work in Trinidad that will, to use well-known jargon, be returning dividends probably years after we have gone. He did it with few people knowing that the job was being tackled. Together with some other members of the staff he had the privilege of serving Toc H in a dangerous place (Portsmouth), and he was as natural and calm and undisturbed in that place as in any other place that anyone has ever seen him. I went to his Institution at Hull, and certainly the presence of the Archbishop didn't disturb him. I am certain it would be wrong for us to allow Bobs' departure to pass without expressing our gratitude that we have been privileged to have this period of service from him. It was my joy to share a job with him. I have never served, nor do I ever expect to serve, with anyone with whom relationships were so consistently happy, and so consistently helpful."

The proposal that a message of thanks should be sent by the Council to 'Bobs' was received with acclamation.

Appointment of Assistant Administrative Padre

Herbert Leggate then proposed that the Council confirm the appointment of GILBERT WILLIAMS as Assistant Administrative Padre. This was seconded by H. F. SAWBRIDGE (Western Area Padre) and carried, with warm approval, by the Council.

The Annual Report

THE CHAIRMAN then proposed the adoption of the Annual Report, which, in view of paper shortage, was the briefest in the history of Toc H. He commented on the work of the Central Executive, whose meetings had been well attended, in spite of difficulties; its business had been long, its members unavoidably older than was appropriate to present conditions. He referred to the co-operation of L.W.H. in the Executive, to the Hon. Administrator's services, and to Tubby's venture as a tanker chaplain. In his comments on Services Clubs he made special reference to Alan Cowling's work as Commissioner in the Middle East and to the staffing there of Clubs

by members from Australia, South Africa and the Argentine—"a tremendous help at a time when the limiting factor in our work is almost more staff than money." He then spoke of the success of the Reading Conference in January, and said:

"Two major points it asked should be dealt with were the question of the relationship with the League of Women Helpers and the question of what we might call the structure of our movement, the abolishing of the distinction between Group and Branch status, and the adoption of either a Rushlight or a Lamp as the symbol."

Turning to the Accounts he congratulated the Chief Accountant on the form in which the accounts were presented and on a fine year's work. He had a special word of recognition for the generous help—over £15,000 in the year—given to Toc H by the British War Relief Society of America, which "makes the whole difference to our financial picture."

"I believe," he concluded, "It is true that the width of support of Toc H, the growth in the range of its friendships, has never been greater than it is today, and so I believe we may feel satisfied that we did not become known in the days of peace as a regular begging Society. This is the most critical year in our national history, and all of us have a tremendous responsibility, that of upholding the spirit of our people in these days."

BRIAN DICKSON (Central Executive), in seconding the adoption of the Annual Report, made reference to "the small army of back-room boys and girls at '47' (Headquarters), who are doing their best to keep Toc H young in spirit."

The Accounts

The Council then considered the Accounts. D. S. CAMPBELL (Joint Hon. Treasurer) began by paying a tribute to the work of JACK HARRISON (Chief Accountant). He went on to consider in turn the pages of accounts which Councillors had in their hands. His main points, in brief, were these:

Income and Expenditure Account of Toc H Incorporated: Income down by £1,707, due largely to the fall in members' subscriptions and contributions from units. Toc H Builders' subscriptions only slightly down. General donations up by about £160. The results (a balance of excess of income over expenditure of £597, compared with an adverse balance of £595 last year) "can be considered as very satisfactory."

Hostels Income and Expenditure Account: Seventeen Marks still functioning (Mark XV, Woolwich and Mark X, Hull, out of action—the former badly damaged by 'blitz,' the latter totally destroyed). In spite of closures, income from Marks up by £403, expenditure reduced by £887 and will be further reduced. A further £4,000 put to reserve account to meet repairs, bound to be heavy, after the war.

Toc H War Services Fund: The Fund divided into two parts, Part II covering Services Clubs under direct control of Headquarters. Expenditure on equipment, etc. amounted to £8,493; not likely to be repeated on anything like the same scale this year, as only a few additional Clubs will open.

As regards Part I—excess of income over expenditure amounted to £1,058 (after taking into account the excess of expenditure over income in Part II). A satisfactory result—but all items of expenditure had increased by 100 per cent. and "we were very dependent upon the generosity of the British War Relief Society of America and on the donations received as a result of the B.B.C. Appeal."

Donations from Services Clubs amounted to £1,356. There were some 300 clubs in Great Britain either run by Toc H units or associated with Toc H and using its name. The Services Clubs Committee had asked for accounts from these; a number had been received and the Hon. Treasurer asked councillors to do their best to persuade such Clubs in their constituencies to send in accounts regularly. These accounts indicated that there was an average of at least £50 in hand in most Services Clubs—an aggregate of £15,000 for the 300 Clubs. 55 Clubs had sent donations varying between £5 and £500 to Toc H. There should be an income of at least £5,000; again Councillors were asked to co-operate with Area Staff and H.A.C.'s in helping to bring in this annual contribution, which we expect will be urgently needed. *War Chest* contributions had dropped. The Hon. Treasurer again stressed that this scheme was intended to reach new sources of revenue outside Toc H membership and not to divert unit funds.

The Consolidated Balance Sheet: The Hon. Treasurer made only two comments: (1) The overdraft at our bankers has been considerably reduced; (2) Our free investments (not allocated against special funds) amount to only £52,585, and Toc H is not, therefore, in the position of some older-established Societies who can run large overdrafts in times of emergency.

A Toc H Film: A proposal is being submitted to the Finance Committee that a film, costing £1,000, representing the work of our Services Clubs, should be produced. To be financed by a special appeal to members and friends. Assurance must be given that the film will be first-class and a true picture of Toc H activities.

Revenue Committees: The Hon. Treasurer appealed to everyone to support the Revenue Committees being set up in the Areas, as well as at the centre.

J. R. BROWN (Central Executive) seconded the adoption of the Accounts. Carried.

The Hon. Administrator speaks

W. J. LAKE LAKE (Hon. Administrator) began by referring in a little more detail to two 'major issues' of the Reading Conference. He said:

The Relations of Toc H and L.W.H. "The situation at the present moment is that at the representative Conference of leaders and staff which was held at Reading last January a desire was expressed that the relations between Toc H and L.W.H. should be reviewed again.

"In view of this the Central Executive have invited the Central Executive of L.W.H. to consider in general terms whether and how changes should be made, and have asked them to nominate four of their members to meet a similar number of the Toc H Central Executive to explore the subject.

"These proposals are now being considered by the Central Executive of L.W.H. I think therefore you will realise that we are occupied now in getting together once again and specifically with L.W.H. to see how both of us can plan to perfect a relationship which hitherto has been just a little uncertain in its terms."

Branch and Group Status. "At the Central Council Meeting in April 1939 a resolution was passed asking the Central Executive to consider abolishing the distinction between Branch and Group Status, and again at the Central Council Meeting in 1940 it was reported that a start had been made to do this, but that after the outbreak of war it had had to be abandoned for the time being. The question arose at the Reading Conference in connection with a desire to simplify the organisation of Toc H, and it is felt that any reasonable ideas for simplifying it should be certainly considered now, so that after the War Toc H may be as free as possible to devote its energies to the tremendous opportunities that will then be presented to it. When the time comes to hand over Toc H to the young men, the great majority of whom will be returning to us from the Services, we want them to find the organisation of Toc H as simple as it can possibly be so that they will not be hindered by having to knock down a lot of structure before they can usefully start to build. Naturally, if they find after examination that the old method was the best it can always be reinstated.

"We have discussed this matter in two meetings of the Central Executive but we have not been able to arrive at a conclusion or a suggestion sufficiently clear to enable us to place the matter before this Central Council in a way which will carry with it the unanimous commendation of the Central Executive, so that I am afraid we shall have to ask you to bear with us a little yet, realising that we are doing our best to wrestle with this somewhat difficult subject."

After a reference to Tubby, who apparently intended to return to England in May, he warmly endorsed the Chairman's thanks to the British War Relief Society. With the altered circumstances due to the entry of the

United States into the war he did not know whether the B.W.R.S. would "much longer be able to continue help on the wonderfully generous scale which it has done so far." Speaking further of Finance, he paid a tribute to the work of the Bursar (W. J. Hawkey) and his Assistant (Major Paul Slessor), and said:

"A considerable amount of money comes in for Toc H War Services during the year, but the Accounts also show that Toc H Incorporated has only about £500 to its credit at the present moment and that, of course, when one takes into consideration the effort it will be called upon to make immediately after the War—that will be as nothing. We have got to have more money. Toc H Incorporated has got to have money in hand so that after the War it can be handed over to the young fellows who are going to take charge of Toc H and its destinies. We would not like these fellows to return to find an organisation only just out of debt. We want to hand it over, not as a merely solvent concern, but with much in hand ready for them to get their teeth into. It seems to me that we have got to do that much constructively for them. We must work as hard as we can before the end of the war in order to get say £50,000 in our coffers for them when we hand Toc H over to them—difficult, but it must be done. As I have often said before, it is something to strengthen the arm which wields the sword."

After a reference to new ventures in the Middle East, he said 'thank you' to the Hon. Area Correspondents, the members of an ever-increasing number of committees all over the country and to the staff of Toc H. He also mentioned that "in certain parts of the country a great deal of effort has been spent in connection with members of Free Allied Forces—most valuable work and difficult," and concluded:

"At Headquarters one does feel general helpfulness from all sides, a helpful spirit. It may be shown in criticism, even bitter criticism, but that doesn't matter if it helps."

* * * *

In discussion A. C. EDGAR (H.Q.) gave an account of how the East Grinstead Services Club came into being—through an overdraft guaranteed by Lord Kindersley, paid off by the efforts of Lady Kindersley and others. The house was now freehold property of Toc H and could serve for any Toc H purpose (e.g. a training centre) after the war.

W. J. HAWKEY (Bursar) spoke of promises of monetary help already received through

Revenue Committees in Areas. There was every likelihood of raising £100,000 for Toc H War Services. The £50,000 required for work at the end of the war must be raised by individual approach. He referred to the Toc H Lunch, then about to take place in London (see p. 94), and to the proposed film, which would be dealt with by the Finance and Publicity Committees.

SEVERAL COUNCILLORS commended the proposal for a film.

Information for Councillors

A. ALCOCK (West Midlands Area Exec.) raised the point that Councillors did not get sufficient information from the Central Executive about what was being done. S. V. BERWICK (Central Executive) suggested that Area Executives should be the channels of such information from the Central Executive and that Councillors should act through them. By the wish of the Council this matter was referred to the new Central Executive for consideration.

Election of Central Executive

Voting papers were then filled in and collected. The result of the election, announced after the tea interval, was:

- S. V. BERWICK (Acting H.A.C.; Kent, Surrey and Sussex Area Executive).
- *N. D. BLAKE (formerly South Western Area Executive).
- J. R. BROWN (N. London Area Executive).
- Dr. L. F. BROWNE (former Chairman, N. London Area Executive).
- D. S. CAMPBELL (Joint Hon. Treasurer).
- *R. K. CANNING (West Midlands Area Executive).
- B. T. DICKSON (Central Finance Committee).
- K. FRASER (E. London Area Executive).
- W. HASLITINE (E. London Area Executive).
- G. J. MORLEY JACOB (Chairman, S. London Area Executive).
- *STEPHEN JACK (formerly North Western Area Executive).
- Rev. M. P. G. LEONARD (formerly Administrative Padre and Chief Overseas Commissioner).
- *P. H. PRIOR (Kent, Surrey and Sussex Area Executive).
- Rev. H. F. SAWBRIDGE (Western Area Padre).
- H. A. SECRETAN (Vice-President, former Hon. Administrator).
- H. U. WILLINK (Chairman, Central Executive).

Ex Officio

- Rev. P. B. CLAYTON (Founder Padre).
- WM. A. HURST (Hon. Treasurer).
- W. J. LAKE LAKE (Hon. Administrator).
- Rev. H. LEGGATE (Administrative Padre).

* Denotes new member of Central Executive.

The Central Council, 1942-1944

The terms of the Royal Charter require that a new Central Council shall be elected this year, but, in view of the difficulties of getting a proper vote from our very scattered 'electorate' in and out of the Services in wartime, application had been made to the Lord President of the Privy Council to permit the existing Council to continue in office for a further period of two years (the normal life of a Council). He has directed that this shall be done, and the Council itself raised no objection at the meeting.

Toc H and the Services

Lt.-Colonel H. GREENFIELD (Services Secretary) was on the agenda to speak to Councillors on this subject. After thanking them for the opportunity to tell "the Services' story," he said:

"The story is simple. The situation today is that in the troops serving here we have seventy Service Teams or Groups in, or arising in, the British Isles, thirty-two Rushlights issued, and some three hundred Chaplains who are members or co-operating with our work. There is an increase but an increase which, I submit, is insufficient. Some three years before the war it was reckoned that the membership of Toc H was stationary, with a gain and loss of some 5,000 a year. Now there is a decline (I don't know the figures), and though during two years of war we have had 2,000 Passholders, obviously these do not offset the loss of members. Primarily, of course, we are not concerned in Toc H with mere numbers, but these figures do bring before us the question of how far we are spreading our influence."

He went on to suggest that twenty years of unrest in the political, social and religious spheres had made many men waver in their convictions. Many had been made very bitter about unemployment, many were amazed by the revelations of evacuation, were bewildered by war reverses and distrustful of Government promises. Many men now serving were determined never to go back to the conditions of 1931 and would actively seek some other form of life. "The country and the nation," he said, "have been filled with post-war plans, which are mere idle fantasy unless we produce a common purpose and a unity, and this is urgent because now is the time that opinion is being formed. . . Reconstruction without fellowship is suspect to these men. . . Surely it is up to us in Toc H to make the strongest effort that we can to put before them the picture we know and in which we believe."

"What can Toc H do?" he asked. "Quite simply, if we stick to our fundamentals, these men who give their all should receive the best services from us. The Services—and men in general—not only need but actually desire what

Toc H stands for. . . The most effective thing we can do is to get teams or groups in the Service units. . . We have an enormous opportunity among five or six million men in the Services, removed from old habits and customs; they are the youth which our movement says it wants to reach. It is up to us to decide, and decide now, whether Toc H is going to be transmitted to this generation which the Services represent.

"We have," he concluded, "not only this magnificent opportunity but great power to use it. Any investigation of the period of the last war will, I think, prove that the birth of Toc H was an outstanding religious achievement of that time—and it arose from zero and started with one unit. Now we have an organisation, a staff and 1,500 units—immense possibilities. If we are to spread their influence fully we must attain our objective of forming a small Team or Group in every camp, aerodrome or unit. Thus we may build up a bigger mass of opinion to face life today in the spirit of the main Resolution and the Four Points of the Compass and may provide the manpower with which Toc H can face the problems of the future, when they arrive."

A Talk on 'Christian Vocation'

Councillors adjourned to the London Centre for tea, and returned to the Hall to hear a

talk by Z. F. WILLIS, General Secretary of the Y.M.C.A., on 'Christian Vocation.' Unfortunately this talk is too long to be printed *in extenso* here and could only be condensed at the expense of much of its eloquence and delightful humour. Rather than spoil it we attempt no summary. The subject has already been dealt with, in a different form, by Herbert Leggate in a series of articles in our last three issues, and mention has been made of the group of people—of which Mr. Willis is chairman—which has been discussing for some time what practical steps can be taken to spread a certain view of life, to mobilise men and women who hold it and to train them. The Central Council showed its lively interest and its gratitude to the speaker, who represents an Association with which war services have brought us into very close and cordial co-operation.

On this high note the Council meeting ended.

THE ELDER BRETHREN

BACON.—In April, JOHN W. BACON, a member of Great Yarmouth Branch. Elected 27.6.'27.

BISHOP.—In April, A. R. BISHOP, a member of Great Yarmouth Branch. Elected 28.4.'26.

CURRIE.—On April 20, Brigadier ARTHUR CECIL CURRIE, C.B., C.M.G., a member of Westerham Group. Elected 23.8.'34.

DAVIS.—Missing, presumed killed, CHARLES J. DAVIS, E.R.A., H.M.S. *Dorsetshire*.

DOWSE.—Missing in September, 1941, now presumed killed. ERNEST EDWARD DOWSE, Sergt. Air-Gunner, R.A.F., a member of Grimsby Branch. Elected 29.10.'34.

HARROD.—Killed at Malta on April 2, FRANK HARROD, S.Q.M.S., Royal Army Pay Corps, a member of Sliema Group, Malta. Elected 23.11.'37.

JONES.—Killed at sea, A. M. (Sam) JONES, a founder member and first Secretary of Bolsover Branch. Elected 5.7.'39.

LLOYD.—On March 16, Dr. F. G. LLOYD, Chairman of Hammersmith Branch. Elected

1.10.'28.

KILMINSTER.—In an air raid on Bath on April 25, LEONARD KILMINSTER, aged 20, Secretary of Twerton Branch. Elected 17.3.'37.

ROBINSON.—On active service in the Middle East, in March, HENRY CYRIL ROBINSON, R.A.F., aged 33. Elected 16.3.'34.

UNDERWOOD.—On February 8, GEORGE J. UNDERWOOD, a member of St. Lambert Branch (Montreal), Canada. Elected July, 1929.

WARNER.—In April, F. LEONARD WARNER, a member of Ilford Branch. Elected 9.1.'39.

WATSON.—Killed in action, Able Seaman JOHN WATSON, R.N., a member of Wigton Branch.

WHITE.—On April 28, suddenly, Sergt. ROBERT WHITE, M.M., R.A.F., aged 62, a member of Welshpool Group. Elected 13.12.'40.

WILKINSON.—In an air-raid on York on April 29, JOHN STANLEY ('Jimmie') WILKINSON, aged 35, a former member of Huddersfield Branch. Elected 1937.

A BIG PARTY

ON April 21 Toc H entertained 630 guests to lunch at Grosvenor House in London. It is doubtful if any of them thought of it as a 21st anniversary, but it was at Grosvenor House—the home of the Duke of Westminster, long since replaced by the present enormous block of flats—that the infant Toc H held its first 'Birthday Party' in 1921. The earlier party was held in a great ballroom, already doomed to demolition; the second in a still greater room built on the same site.

At many round tables, with a background of the flags of the Allied Nations, the guests, many of them 'household names' in all walks of life, lunched and listened to speeches. The aim of the lunch was to tell the guests about Toc H, what it is doing in war-time and to ask for their help; there was an appeal to their interest, no direct appeal for their money.

A Message and Reply

LORD CLARENDON, the Lord Chamberlain, not merely a President, but an active member of Toc H and Chairman of its Revenue Committee, took the chair. He began by reading a message he had sent to H.M. THE KING, Patron of Toc H:

"Toc H members throughout the world remember with much gratitude the gracious message Your Majesty sent to them during July, 1940. Since that time Toc H has greatly extended its work on behalf of the welfare of our sailors, soldiers, airmen and those of our Allies, as well as munition and other war workers. At the present time some 400 Toc H Clubs for men and women of the Forces have been actually opened. These Clubs, ranging from one or two rooms to large houses, have been established in Iceland, the Orkneys, the Dominions, the Near and Middle East (including Malta, where we have three Houses), Gibraltar, Cairo, Alexandria, Jerusalem, and Tel Aviv, and all over the United Kingdom. Five Houses with the B.E.F. in France were lost, their Wardens are prisoners of war, and Toc H is operating in several Prison Camps in Germany and Italy.

"The demand for these Clubs is ever increasing, and it is the earnest desire of Toc H to serve to the utmost those gallant men and women who are working so wonderfully in the service of their country.

"Your Majesty will be interested to hear that a Toc H War Services Luncheon is being held at Grosvenor House on April 21, when the First Lord of the Admiralty will speak on the work of Toc H in peace and war, and as a President of Toc H I shall be presiding.

"The Members of Toc H desire humbly to convey to Your Majesty their respectful and profound appreciation for Your Majesty's encouragement and interest, and to express their loyalty and devotion."

The King had sent this reply:

"I sincerely thank the members of Toc H for their kind message, and congratulate them heartily on what they are doing in so many parts of the world to help all those engaged in War Service, as well as our Prisoners of War. As Patron of Toc H I trust its work in this sphere may become ever more widespread."

Lord Clarendon then told his audience frankly that the purpose of the lunch was "to get as much publicity as possible." He told them that Toc H was "one of the eight societies which are entrusted by the Government of to-day with carrying out welfare work among the fighting Forces in this country and those of our Allies and the munition workers," and that other speakers would report progress. He then broke the news that the first of these speakers would not be Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, as expected, for (as all could understand) he was prevented by "very urgent business" from attending. In his place he introduced Lord Bennett, late Prime Minister of Canada, an old friend of Toc H.

'Four Cardinal Principles'

LORD BENNETT, who had only learnt the night before that he was to take Mr. Alexander's place, spoke with characteristic geniality and with sincere conviction about the deep things for which Toc H stands. He recalled its birth, "one evening dark and cold," in Flanders, through the work of three Chaplains, and compared it to the birth of the Red Cross Society in an earlier war. He recalled briefly its peace-time history and the help of the L.W.H., and then came to the place of Toc H in the present critical time. He spoke of its 400 Services Clubs, at home and abroad, and gave the answer to the question "What is the essential feeling about Toc H?" In the words of a friend of his—"Toc H is an essential, like home, for those who patronise it and see the endeavour to make it feel—as indeed it is—like a home for service men." He added:

"Without intruding too much upon the minds of men and women, it attaches *friends*, a value beyond bare material needs. In these spiritual values lies the great virtue of Toc H. It is indeed a life as well as a service, and induces men to realise and understand that beyond material things such as pounds, shillings and pence there is something more, and that as we conduct ourselves we shall influence the generations that shall come after us."

After a reference to All Hallows, which he knows from personal experience, he ended with a new paraphrase of the "four cardinal principles that Toc H keeps in mind." For "to think fairly, to love widely, to witness humbly, to build bravely" he gave us four words—*Discipline, Comradeship, Faithfulness, Courage*.

"I wonder if we realise how greatly we have suffered because of our lack of *Discipline*, in our dealings, our resources and in everything that goes to make that quality. . . *Courage*—perhaps I should put that first. . . not only courage on the battlefield, not courage in ordinary everyday life, but courage to express one's self regardless of what the results may be—that courage is something we need badly. . . *Comradeship*—perhaps the most important, especially in war, comradeship that comes to men who face common danger, a common foe, who are day by day facing a common death. This quality in our ordinary civil life is much required; there is indeed a place for it in the future that lies before us. For we cannot afford to play fast and loose with one another and continue to be a great people. . . By *Faithfulness* is meant something more than faithful in an ordinary sense. It refers to a man's spiritual belief. . . I commend to you the purpose for which this organisation came into being, its record of devoted service, its spirit of discipline and comradeship, and of courage and faithfulness."

It was not only the speech but the personality and the clear sincerity of the speaker which moved his hearers.

Two more Speeches

Captain A. W. PILKINGTON, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, followed. He recalled his last sight of Poperinghe, birthplace of Toc H, as he retreated through its streets on the road to Dunkirk in 1940: "all here pray for and await with confidence the day when that little town will live again in freedom and happiness." He spoke of the growth of Toc H and of its two ideals of Fellowship and Service, and ended:

"Here is a Society which for twenty-seven years has been pledged to put those ideals into effect, and I would urge upon all of you who are present here today to help in every way, do all you can to help with money, to help with work, to help by spreading the knowledge of Toc H among your friends, to help by making the idea known as widely as you can, and if you help I have no doubt we shall see these ideals triumphantly and successfully established throughout the world."

HARRY WILLINK, Chairman of Toc H Central Executive, then rose to thank the speakers for speaking and the large company for their presence. He recalled that "it was as long ago as Good Friday, 1917, in the ruined streets of Ypres that he first met Toc H in the rotund person of Padre Clayton" and stressed "the essential value of it to himself and to thousands of others" since then. He gave instances—from Camberley, Egypt, Malta and the Royal Navy—of the service of Toc H in the present war.

Then the great audience rose to sing the National Anthem, and saw, to their delight and surprise, that one of the guests—no less than Dame Myra Hess—was at the piano.

Our Prisoners of War

The List

This month we add five names to the list of members known to be prisoners of war. This brings the total to 212:—

I. E. APPLETON (Driver; Wellington Br., N.Z.), No. FS183/8219, Stalag VIII B.

C. W. H. FICKS (Sergt.; Pass-holder), Italy.

J. P. NEWTON (2nd Lieut., R.A.C., Grimsby Br.), No. 3450, Campo 75, Italy.

E. POWELL (Maidenhead Br.) No. 10016, Stalag XX B.

J. STOKOE (Pte.; (Newcastle Br.), No. 3394, Stalag XX B (309).

Change of Address: A. C. ELLINDER has moved from Stalag VIII B to Stalag XXI A (GYMO).

The Geneva Convention

As all readers know, the treatment of prisoners of war is regulated by an International Convention. This was signed at Geneva in 1929 and was ratified, between then and 1935, by 29 nations. (Japan is not a signatory, and anxiety prevails as to the condition of our countrymen in Japanese hands). The text of the Convention is long and very detailed and some readers may be glad to know that it has just been published in a cheap form; it is included in *Manual of Military Law, 1929, Amendments No. 13*, obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office or through any bookseller, price 2d. The International Convention, by itself, has also just been reprinted: Stationery Office, 1s. 3d.

TOC H PUBLICATIONS

All communications regarding publications should be sent to Headquarters, Toc H, 47, Francis Street, London, S.W.1. Postage is extra on all publications unless otherwise stated.

BOOKS

- TALES OF TALBOT HOUSE. By Tubby.
New edition. 1s. 2d.
- TOWARDS NEW LANDFALLS. By Hubert Secretan. Boards, 1s.
- A BIRTHDAY BOOK. Twenty-one years of Toc H. Illustrated. 176 pp. Reduced to 1s.
- A TREASURY OF PRAYERS AND PRAISES FOR USE IN TOC H (Revised). 9d. each.
- POCKETFUL OF PRAYERS. Revised Ed. 1s.
- LONDON BELOW BRIDGES. By Hubert Secretan. 3s. 6d.
- TOC H INDIA AND BURMA. 6d. each.
- ARTIFEX: THE CRAFTSMAN IN TOC H. 6d.
- GARDENS OF FLANDERS. Talbot House and the War Cemeteries. Illustrated. 6d.
- THE BRIDGE BUILDERS. 1s. post free.
- LINKMEN. Parts I and II. 1s. each post free.

PAMPHLETS

- TOC H. WHAT IS IT? 2 pp. Free. Post free.
- TOC H DEFINED. 1d. each; 9d. per dozen.
- CONCERNING TOC H. 2d. each; 1s. 6d. per dozen of any one No.
1. *Talbot House*. 16 pp.
 2. *The Re-Birth*. 12 pp.
 3. *The First Ten Years*. 8 pp.
 4. *The Main Resolution*. 12 pp.
 5. *The Lamp*. 16 pp.
 6. *Fellowship*. 12 pp.
 7. *Thinking Fairly*. 12 pp.
- "I SERVE." How a man can help boys. 2d.
- A HYMN SHEET FOR TOC H SERVICES. 4s. 6d. per 100. Post free.
- A SERVICE OF LIGHT AND OF REDEDICATION in TOC H. 9d. per dozen, 4s. per 100.

HANDBOOKS

- BUILDING TOC H. 3d.
- THE ROYAL CHARTER OF TOC H. 3d.
- THE TOC H PADRE. By H. F. S. 6d.
- PILOTS. By A. G. C. 3d.
- "JOBS." By G. A. L. 3d.
- THE TREASURER IN TOC H. 3d.

CASH WITH ALLOWANCE FOR POST SAVES LABOUR. PLEASE CO-OPERATE.

- DISTRICT TEAMS. By G. A. L. 3d.
- A TALK ABOUT TOC H (to Naval Members). 1d. each.
- TOC H IN THE ARMY. 2d.
- TOC H IN THE R.A.F. 3d.
- OVER THERE. A little guide for Pilgrims to the Old House. 6d.
- THE ANNUAL REPORT OF TOC H. April, 1941. Free.

MUSIC

- THE TOC H SONG BOOK. 135 songs, words and music. 1s.; 10s. per dozen.
- NEWCASTLE SONG SHEET (No. 1). 1d. each; 3s. 6d. per 50.

MISCELLANEOUS

- "TOC H ACROSS THE WORLD." Map showing all overseas units. 40 x 25 ins. 2s.
- SET OF FOUR CARDS. Suitable for framing: Main Resolution, Objects of the Association, Initiation to Membership, Ceremony of Light. 5d. per set.
- NOTEPAPER for Districts, Branches and Groups. 1s. 4d. per 100 sheets; 5s. 10d. per ream. Postcards 1s. per 100.
- NOTEPAPER for use in Services Clubs, 6s. 6d. per 500 sheets; envelopes printed "Toc H" 6s. 6d. per 500, both post free.
- HEADED NOTICE FORMS. 1d. each; 6d. per dozen.
- IDENTITY DISCS, round, white or coloured printed "Toc H," with space for name; safety pin attachment. 2s. 5d. for 100; 10s. for 3s. 6d.

BADGES OF MEMBERSHIP

- BUTTONHOLE BADGES. 9d.; 8s. 6d. per dozen to Branch and Group Secretaries.
- WRISTLET BADGES. For Service members only. Metal badge complete with strap. 2s. 6d.

THE JOURNAL

- THE TOC H JOURNAL. Monthly, 3d.; Annual Subscription 4s. 6d. post free. Supplied to Secretaries for free distribution among their members serving in H.M. Forces and among Services Clubs, etc. 1s. 6d. per dozen.